

Hepatitis Knowledge Assessment Test-Answer Key

- 1) What function(s) does the liver perform:
 - a) Reconstructs and packages proteins and carbohydrates for cell use.
 - b) Stores sugars and vitamins
 - c) Breaks down fats
 - d) Metabolize medication
 - e) All of the above**
- 2) Hepatitis means:
 - a) Bacterial infection of the liver
 - b) Inflammation of the liver**
 - c) Gall bladder infection affecting the liver
 - d) Viral infection of the stomach.
- 3) Hepatitis is caused by:
 - a) viruses
 - b) alcohol/or other substance abuse
 - c) toxins
 - d) all of the above**
- 4) Hepatitis C virus (HCV): (Circle all that apply)
 - a) Is the most common bloodborne infection in the U.S.**
 - b) Is a rapidly progressing infection leading to death.
 - c) Is the leading cause of adult liver transplantation in the U.S.**
 - d) Can lead to heart disease
- 5) Hepatitis A virus (HAV) is transmitted **primarily** by what route?:
 - a) Bloodborne
 - b) Sexually
 - c) Fecal/Oral**
 - d) Airborne
 - e) All of the above
- 6) Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is transmitted **primarily** by what route?:
 - a) Bloodborne
 - b) Sexually**
 - c) Fecal/Oral
 - d) Airborne
 - e) All of the above

- 7) Most people with chronic hepatitis C: (Circle all that apply)
- a) Turn yellow
 - b) Have no symptoms**
 - c) Will die from it
 - d) Don't know that they are infected**
- 8) Certain factors are associated with higher likelihood of progressive liver disease. These are (Circle all that apply)
- a) Being of Hispanic ethnicity
 - b) Drinking alcoholic beverages**
 - c) Being older than 40 upon initial infection**
 - d) Being male**
 - e) All of the above
- 9) Prevalence of HCV infection among people who inject street drugs for 5 years or longer is:
- a) 10%
 - b) 30%
 - c) 50%
 - d) $\geq 60\%$**
- 10) The CDC recommends routine HCV screening for: (Circle all that apply)
- a) Pregnant women
 - b) Recipients of blood and blood products after 1995
 - c) Hemophiliacs who used clotting factor produced before 1987**
 - d) Long-term sex partners of HCV+ persons
 - e) All healthcare workers
 - f) Current or former injecting drug users**
 - g) Persons who have been tattooed
 - h) Veterans
 - i) Workers after a needle-stick exposure to HCV+ blood**
 - j) People who have/had multiple sex partners
 - k) Poor people
 - l) Household contacts
 - m) Children born to HCV+ women**
 - n) People with normal ALT levels
- 11) Describe three transmission prevention recommendations for people infected with HCV
- a) Don't donate blood, body organs, other tissue, or semen**
 - b) Don't share toothbrushes, dental appliances, razors, or other personal-care articles that might have blood on them**
 - c) Cover cuts and sores on the skin to keep from spreading infectious blood or secretions.**

- 12) What percentage of people turn yellow during their acute phase of hepatitis C? (Circle one)
- a) 50%-60%
 - b) 80%-90%
 - c) 20%-30%**
 - d) 0%-10%
- 13) What percent of people initially infected with HCV will remain infected for life? (Circle one)
- a) 30%-40%
 - b) 50%-60%
 - c) 75%-85%**
 - d) 90%-100%
- 14) Once you've been infected with HCV, you can't get infected with HCV again.
- a) True
 - b) False**
- 15) Once you've been infected with HAV, you can't get infected with HAV again.
- a) True**
 - b) False
- 16) What hepatitis B marker should be positive when someone responds to the hepatitis B vaccine? (Circle one)
- a) Hepatitis B surface antibody (Anti-HBs)**
 - b) Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)
 - c) Hepatitis B core antigen (HbcAg)
 - d) IgM class antibody (IgM anti-HBc)
- 17) What test should be done **routinely** on pregnant women during the 1st trimester? (Circle one)
- a) Hepatitis B surface antibody (Anti-HBs)
 - b) Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)**
 - c) Hepatitis B core antigen (HbcAg)
 - d) IgM class antibody (IgM anti-HBc)
- 18) Of the persons who become chronically infected with HCV: (Circle all that apply)
- a) Persistent liver disease will develop in 100%
 - b) Cirrhosis will develop in 10%-20% over a period of 20-30 years**
 - c) Liver cancer is certain to occur
 - d) Almost 80% will have a mild to moderate course of liver disease**
- 19) Chronic hepatitis C causes symptoms all the time.
- a) True
 - b) False**

- 20) Some people with chronic hepatitis C have normal or intermittently normal ALT's.
a) **True**
b) False
- 21) Describe 3 essential behaviors that can improve health in people with chronic hepatitis C:
a) **Don't drink alcohol**
b) **Get immunized against hepatitis A if liver damage is present**
c) **Check with your doctor before taking any new medicines, including over the counter and herbal medicines.**
- 22) What is the risk of getting infected from a HCV+ contaminated needlestick?
a) **about 2%**
b) 8-10%
c) 20-25%
d) 30-35%
- 23) Post exposure prophylaxis for hepatitis C includes:
a) HBIG
b) Interferon
c) Immune globulin
d) **none of the above**
- 24) Which of these risks may have a higher association with sexual transmission of HCV:
(circle all that apply):
a) multiple sex partners
b) an STD
c) sex with trauma
d) **all of the above**
- 25) The Recombinant Immunoblot Assay (RIBA) is a supplemental test for HCV infection:
a) **True**
b) False
- 26) PCR is the preliminary screening test for HCV?
a) True
b) **False**
- 27) People co-infected with HCV and HIV should be only treated for?
a) HIV
b) HCV
c) Both
d) **Decided on individual case by case**

28) What estimated percentage of people living with HIV are also co-infected with HCV?

- a) 10%
- b) 25%
- c) 40%**
- d) 90%

29) Answer T for True or F for False for each of the following:

- a) **True** HCV is not spread through sneezing, hugging, shaking hands, sharing food or water, eating utensils, or any other ordinary casual contact.
- b) **False** People with HCV should be excluded from healthcare employment; but not school, play, child-care, or other settings on the basis of their HCV infection status.
- c) **False** To protect the liver from further harm, people with HCV should limit their drinking to only 4 drinks per day.
- d) **True** The risk of liver cancer is 1%-4% annually in persons with cirrhosis

30) Give a brief description of the following diagnostic tests:

HCV-EIA: This test is used to detect the presence of hepatitis C antibodies in your blood. It doesn't differentiate between present, past, or resolved infection. Additional tests are indicated to CONFIRM your hepatitis C diagnosis.

RIBA: This test should be used to confirm the results of a positive HCV-EIA. (Does not differentiate between past, present, or resolved infection)

PCR: A method of detecting the actual virus in your blood. (A sign of current infection)

ALT: ALT is an enzyme that is located in the liver cells, which leaks out and makes it's way into the general circulation when liver cells are injured. An elevation of this enzyme means that liver inflammation and cell injury is present, but is not an indicator of how well the liver is working. The ALT is a specific indicator of liver inflammation. As many as 30% of people with chronic hepatitis C have NORMAL or intermittently normal ALT's but can have slowly progressive liver damage.

ABDOMINAL ULTRASOUND EXAMINATION: An ultrasound examination of the abdomen is a common diagnostic procedure. An abdominal ultrasound is used to detect liver tumors and/or masses, and provides information about your liver, gallbladder, and biliary architecture, as well as the pressure of blood flow through your liver.

LIVER BIOPSY: This test is used to determine the condition of liver tissue/cells. No blood work, x-ray; nor even ultrasound test can provide a person or his/her doctor with the information from a biopsy. A liver biopsy IS an invasive procedure and carries a small risk of complications that the physician will discuss with the patient. The procedure itself is performed most often in an outpatient setting, usually by a gastroenterologist using ultrasound guidance to locate the liver.